

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**A STUDY ON BENEFITS OF EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES ON INTERNAL MIGRANTS
IN YANGON
(CASE STUDY: KAMAYUT TOWNSHIP)**

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EMPA - 4 (16th BATCH)**

OCTOBER, 2019

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Public Administration (MPA)

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YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
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This is to certify that this thesis paper entitled “**A STUDY ON BENEFITS OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN YANGON (Case study : Kamayut Township)**”, submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Public Administration, has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis studies on benefits of employment opportunities of internal migrants in Kamayut Township, Yangon. To achieve these objectives, a quantitative, descriptive method was used. A survey was conducted on 230 respondents chosen by using a simple random sampling method from Kamayut Township, Yangon. The study found that the majority of the migrants moved to urban areas to get better job than fewer opportunities from their origin areas. Moreover, the migrants want further study, better education and wish to get more knowledge. Additionally, they want to get better life, and like the urban living situation. After migrated, the migrants increased income and they could afford remittance to their households left in the villages to fulfill the basic needs. Additionally, they got higher standard of living, increased in education and knowledge from further study as they expected. Most of the migrants didn't face difficulties in finding jobs. However, it takes two to three months and sometimes it takes about six months to get a job. An increase in population and high living costs make them less convenience. The result also shows that about 50% of the respondents are able to save the money after migrated.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLD	High-Level Dialogue
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCFS	Population Changes and Fertility Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WMR	World Migration Report
GNI	Gross National Income
MLCS	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey
GAD	General Administration Department

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Internal migration means the movement of people from one place to another place within a particular country. People migrated due to several reasons, including social, political, environmental, and economic factors. A movement from rural to urban areas, in a process described as urbanization, has also produced a form of internal migration.

Migration has occurred for a better opportunity and a better job. The facilities of employment to fulfill the substantial needs are one of the causes people to migrate typically in developing countries. Migration is a process for rural poor to be free from the vicious cycle of poverty. Poverty is a social curse that resists the development of a society. Myanmar is a developing country, and most of its people live in rural areas. Day by day, unemployment, as well as the scarcity of land and other resources are increasing rapidly in rural Myanmar. The socio-economic condition of rural Myanmar goes worsen, and poverty has predominated. Due to such a situation, an overwhelming number of people seek greater opportunities for their livelihood. Thus, migration plays a more significant role in poverty reduction. The student those who completed their study from the different Universities moved to Yangon for finding job opportunity is happening as a conventional case. Even some of them have their own business in their family, and they would like to get working experience and enlarge their network with urban. If focusing on the Ayeyarwaddy Region and the Magway Region of Myanmar, which are large numbers of Myanmar's rural poor resided and are also closed to two of the major cities which create most job opportunity; Yangon and Mandalay respectively.

Internal migration was an important issue in developing countries where the people who lived in rural areas or small cities moved into a big city for the capital city to attain a better life for their survival. Myanmar, as a developing country, had experienced this internal migration due to various reasons. Internal migration has produced a positive and negative impact on the community of destination and the place of origin.

Myanmar country's urbanization and industrialization made contributions more migrants from rural to urban areas. However, rural people who not adequately educated and knowledgeable are working as the majority of general workers. The variation of economic development between rural and urban areas, poverty, conflicts, and rare job opportunity in rural also the facts that people migrants to urban. Some of the migrants, those who moved to Yangon are generating their income by unstable jobs such as daily wages. This study mainly focused on the employment opportunities of internal migrants in Kamayut Township, Yangon.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to analyse employment opportunities of internal migrants in Kamayut Township.

1.3 Method of Study

Method of the study is descriptive method by using both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through a survey questionnaire. A survey was conducted on a sample of 230 respondents, aged between 20 to 50 years from 10 wards in Kamayut Township, Yangon. Respondents were selected by simple random sampling method. Secondary data utilized in this study were collected from the reports of the Department of Labor, books, articles, research papers, and relevant topics from internet.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study carries out with sample amounting to 230 persons, aged 20 to 50 years in Kamayut Township and focusing on their employment condition and living situation.

The primary data collected only within Kamayut township. The employment opportunities of internal migrants from other townships will have remained as limitations in this study.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study comprises of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction section which includes the Rationale of the study, method of the study, scope, and limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two comprises the Literature

review to the related study of living situation, opportunity, problem and challenges. Chapter three represents the background information, living condition of migrants, population growth, and migrants flow in Myanmar. In chapter four, the survey profile and analysis of survey data based on the questionnaire. Chapter five consists of the findings and recommendations on internal migrants.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Migration and Causes of Migration

Migration is the almost permanent movement of people or groups over various distances to change places of residence, permanence and distance are its foremost defining dimensions. Internal migration takes place inside the boundaries of a given country. The key distinction of flows is that either the starting place or the vacation spot is unknown.

2.1.1 In-Migration, Out-Migration, and Internal Migrants

There are two sorts of flows In-migration and Out-migration. Immigration is a comprised of migrants arriving at a specific area of destination, with no reference to the location of origin. In-flows should arrive at unique kinds of places, such as central cities or metropolitan areas. Out-migrations means a comprised of migrants that departing from a specific area, with no reference to the location of the destination. Outflows might also leave from particular sorts of places, such as locations outside MSAs or suburban metropolitan rings of MSAs (Longino, 1995).

Internal migrants, the character who strikes inner countrywide boundaries, are several instances higher significant in phrases of the numbers involved compared to those who move for the duration of countries. It refers to a change of house within countrywide boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities. An internal migrant is everybody who strikes a unique administrative territory. Internal Migrants consist of rural-urban, urban-rural, and urban-urban. Rural-Urban migrations are the movement of agents in agricultural produce a shift of employed and underemployed persons. Rural-Urban Migration consists of the evolution of people from rural areas or country aspects to city areas of the equal country in search of new chances and lifestyles. Urban-Rural is the movement of agents in city manufactures, e.g., soap, foods, medicines. Return migration of urbanites for the period of height agricultural seasons. Urban-Urban is the motion of self-employed persons. Movement of transferred workers is self-employment men, and women such as retailers and enterprise people relocating elsewhere.

2.1.2 Causes of Migration

Migration could be voluntary or and involuntary. Involuntary motion consists of pressured displacement in a variety of types such as deportation, slave trade, trafficking in human beings, and flight as battle refugees, ethnic cleansing, meal shortage, challenging transportation, herbal disasters.

(a) Push Factors

Push factors are those that stress the man or woman to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they have forced due to the fact of the character threat something if they stay. Push factors might also moreover embody conflict, drought, famine, or excessive non-secular activity.

It is referred the forced people to depart their homes. A person moves because of distress. Migration caused by the promise of less complicated and more fabulous exciting lifestyles elsewhere. Often, people depart places where they are much less probably to get employment (such as rural areas) and go to city areas the place job opportunities are more excellent plentiful. This element has been the primary reason cities and cities are quite populated. Individuals depart their properties to search for employment in more industrialized areas. People move away from locations that experience terrorism, violence, and excessive stages of crime. They move in search of a peaceful and secure environment. People pressured to migrate in search of more land to cultivate and lived. Individuals in need of task substantial agriculture move too much less populated areas. The results of politic pressuring people are people moved out of their homes (Gilbert, 2017).

(b) Pull Factors

Pull factors are these elements in the destination location that appeal to the character or group to go away from their home. Those elements identified as region utility, which is the desirability of a neighborhood that attracts people. Better financial opportunities, decent jobs, and the promise of a higher existence regularly pull human beings into new locations. Sometimes humans have thoughts and perceptions about sites that are now no longer necessarily proper, however, they are influential pull factors for that individual.

Pull factors refer to the elements which appeal to people to move to a specific area. People looking for employment depart their residences to the locations that they can get the right of entry to better opportunities. There are locations in the world, such

as where free worship is longer protected, where people will free from spiritual prosecution, where people are attracted to governments that exercising democracy against dictatorship, where people free from environmental risks like flooding and earthquakes (Gilbert, 2017).

(c) Barriers to Access the Resource

Migrants frequently faced with legal, cultural, and social barriers and boundaries to getting access to the full range of resources, services, and opportunities that cities can offer, such as formal housing, employment, health care, education, and social help systems. As a consequence, they frequently pressured to stay in conditions of exclusion, segregation, and vulnerability. The restricted get admission of migrants to crucial assets and opportunities linked to socioeconomic, cultural, and political barriers that created through the interaction between policies, institutions, and markets of the destination region and person profiles, experiences, and sensitivities of the migrants themselves (IOM, 2015). The most recurrent barriers are the followings:

(i) Linguistic barriers: Lack of linguistic capabilities can hinder get entry to neighborhood markets (in specific the labor market), records (including disaster preparedness warnings), health care and education, and restrict perception of administrative procedures that are key to day by day life. Linguistic boundaries transcend inside and global migration; they may be current in countries where greater than one language spoken, or no longer follow in the case of worldwide movement between two nations speaking the same language (IOM, 2015).

(ii) Legal and administrative barriers: Laws and regulations can cut out all or some particular groups of migrants from formal get admission to housing, employment, health care, education, and response and restoration help in the case of disasters. While such conditions are regularly the result of policies regulating immigration from abroad, they can also stem from registration necessities for interior urban migrants (IOM, 2015).

(iii) Reduced access to social networks: Moving away from the region of starting place frequently disrupts family and neighborhood ties that assist provide income, health, and childcare, and education, emotional help, or extra resources to cope with hardship. The availability of these types of social capital typically decreased in city areas of destination. However, social ties and connections, each with people from regions of starting place and with kin, origin or ethnicity-based networks

in areas of locations are a substantial source of resilience for urban migrants, and frequently one of the key elements influencing their decision to move (IOM, 2015).

(iv) Reduce knowledge of the local environmental and social context: Moving out of a specific local context also means that site-specific information is lost and that it would possibly no longer be replaced, at least in the short term, through an equal degree of perception of the context of destination. It might also consist of inadequate knowledge of local sources and advantages (such as housing, health care, social support systems) and how to access them, as well as local risks (for example, violence, illness, landslides, floods). Both can result in particular patterns of exclusion and threat for incoming populations (IOM, 2015).

(v) Inadequacy of skills for the urban labor market: Urban labor markets may also require different skill sets from those in the areas of origin. As a consequence, people arriving in cities may face particular challenges in having access to earnings opportunities and can also have to deal with unemployment or deskilling. It is probably to be higher applicable in the case of rural-urban than urban-urban movements. In some circumstances, a one of a kind ability set might also be a benefit when filling local skill gaps (IOM, 2015).

(vi) Lack of representation, discrimination, and xenophobia: Lack of political representation outcomes in a lack of awareness within the decision-making processes of the desires and capacities of migrant communities. In some cases, outright hostile surroundings can lead to except for migrants from the delivery of fundamental sources and services (such as housing, employment, health care) or exposing them to risks linked with their migration status, for example, xenophobic violence (IOM, 2015).

These barriers can constrain the capability of city migrants, displaced individuals, and refugees to access primary assets and opportunities or obtain assist from formal and casual structures and networks. Migrants can also cease up residing in informal settlements and slums and forced to make a residing working in the informal economy. These conditions push humans into terms of restricted personal, environmental, and financial security. These barriers may also occur in the case of all sorts of mobility (internal or global migration, displacement, and relocations). As a consequence, the kind of population motion peoples involved in is no longer necessarily the primary determinant of their degree of well-being and risk. It is an alternative to the socio-economic and institutional context in which the motion takes a

region that performs a more significant position in identifying outcomes. However, the situation of pressured migrants in cities gives challenges to a wide variety of actors (such as the humanitarian sector) that not covered in the pursuits administration of city mobility (IOM, 2015).

2.2 Types of Migrants and Migration

A migrant is a person who has long gone via migration. Migration is shifting from one area to another. This movement can be inside a country or outside of the countrywide borders. The humans who move in such a trend are regarded as migrants.

2.2.1 Types of Migrants

People migrate for many reasons, including economic, political, environmental factors, or to join a family member.

(a) Economic Migrants: It is the form of human beings moving to an advantage destination to looking for an excellent business opportunity. It reported that such migration is particularly from less economically developed nations to the more economically developed countries, from autocracy countries to democratic countries and from fragile states to politically stable countries (Anitha & Pearson, 2013).

(b) Political Migrants: War, the civil war, and state policies that are against humanity and citizens' desire made many people migrate. Such political migrant migrates to the location of more political freedom counties, for example, a country to where freedom of speech is certainly open for everyone. There is a couple of causes associated with migration that includes marriage, family reunion, and demographic issue to both places of origin and destination (Anitha & Pearson, 2013).

(c) Family Reunion: It is the structure of a family member of migrant people joining their spouse and son or daughter who is residing in every other country. It typically includes civil partners, spouses, dependent children, and relative family members (Anitha & Pearson, 2013).

(d) Environmental Migrants: It is a motivation for people to move from environmentally poor to environmentally better condition place. It is the forms of people who forced to migrate or to flee their home because of sudden or long-term changes in their local environment that affects their social and livelihood system. The changes may include the increase of frequent droughts, disasters, a rise in sea level, and desertification. It can be related to sudden environmental changes resulting

(Anitha & Pearson, 2013).

2.2.2 Types of Migration

The various kinds of migration depend on the flow and number of people often involved, the reasons for their movement, the time they spend in migration, and the nature of that migration.

(a) External Migration: External migration refers typically to the motion backyard of one's domestic country. Common reasons for this consist of education, lifestyle improvement, and other financial prospects. Politics also play a massive section in causing people to migrate to other countries. An instance of this type of migration is the motion of refugees into a neighboring state due to risky conditions in their domestic country (Sawe, 2018).

(b) Seasonal Migration: Seasonal migration is the motion of people from one region to some other with every season in pursuit of higher conditions for themselves and their livestock. This kind of movement usually is carried out by nomadic farmers who commonly discovered in the sub-Saharan areas of Africa. Pastoralist communities moved from one region to another in searching for the field for their farm animals away from their homes. Once conditions improve, they commonly head back (Sawe, 2018).

(c) Permanent Migration: It is the type of somebody who moves from one place to another which is no plan returning to place of origin and for several reasons.

(d) Forced or involuntary Migration: Forced migration is a lousy form of movement, regularly the result of persecution, development, or exploitation (Zhou, 2019).

(e) Reluctant Migration: Reluctant migration is a shape of movement in which persons not pressured to move, however, do so due to the fact of a destructive state of affairs at their present-day location (Zhou, 2019).

(f) Voluntary Migration: Voluntary migration is migration based totally on one's free will and initiative. People move for a range of reasons, and it includes weighing alternatives and choices. Individuals who are involved in moving regular analyzed the push and pulled elements of two places before making their decision (Zhou, 2019).

(g) Return Migration: Returning migrants are "persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been worldwide migrants (whether momentary or

long-term) in another country and who are intending to remain in their own country for at least a year." This definition embraces four dimensions: i) country of origin, ii) place of residence abroad, iii) length of continue to be in the host country, and iv) length of stay in the domestic region after the return (Dumont & Spielvogel, 2017).

(h) Long and Short-term Migration: When the condition of a home is threatening, people may think of migrating to excellent condition. For example, people move to a place where health care is accessible if they have some disease and required services that can only obtained in another place. Besides, it could be temporally movement as in nature. For instead, a person may stay longer in another location with some aim and later decide to work for many years before going back (eschoolToday, 2019).

(i) International Migration: It is a change of residence over state boundaries and moves crossing the islands, such as from Asia counties to South America. It is referred to as people move to the country to country. International migrants also defined as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees. Legal immigrants are called the people who legally moved by permission of the receiver country. The illegal immigrants are called the people who moved to the destination country without legal permission. The refugees are called the people who crossed an international or nation's border to escape or free from political, civil war, and environmental effects.

2.3 Human Migration and Spatial Patterns

Human mobility has made significant progress in many aspects. The gravity model of spatial economics can approximately describe the migration flow structure.

2.3.1 Human Migration

Human Migration is the improvement of people from one place to another with the deliberate of settling. The development is usually over long separations and from one nation to another, but the internal movement is moreover possible; without a doubt, this is often the prevailing frame universally. Individuals may also cross-like people, in family units, or massive bunches. Individual who strikes from their home for the reason that of natural disaster or respectful unsettling effect might also be portrayed as a displaced individual or, specifically internal the equal nation, an uprooted individual. An individual searching for asylum from political, devout, or other shapes of abuse is usually portrayed as a refuge searcher.

Migration is an age-old phenomenon that stretches returned to the earliest duration of human history. In the present day, migration and immigration proceed to supply states, societies with many opportunities. Besides, movement has emerged in the last few years as a crucial political and policy undertaking in things such as integration, displacement, secure migration, and border management. In 2015, there have been an estimated 244 million global migrants globally (3.3% of the world's population) and enlarge from an estimated one hundred fifty-five million people in 2000 (2.8 percent of the globe's population). Internal migration is even more widespread, with the most recent international estimation that more than 740 million people had migrated within their own country of birth (IOM, 2018).

2.3.2 Spatial Pattern

Rural-Rural Migration: Most humans proceed to stay in rural areas. There is, in all countries, continuous and complicated motion within-country societies. They are of many sorts and consist of activities of nomads as nicely as these of agriculturalists. They might also be seasonal, as in moves between the dry savannas and better-watered areas, or another long term into the rural business sector. They might also be permanent moves for agricultural colonization or into formal resettlement schemes (Gould, Ouncho, & Willian, 1993).

Rural-Urban Migration: Although rural-urban migrants are no longer the biggest group of interior migrants, circulation, and for a temporary leave in the city of everlasting urban residence, it takes a long way and the most trustworthy form of a motion (Gould, Ouncho, & Willian, 1993).

Urban-Rural and Interurban Migration: Urban-rural circulation consists of each periodic return migrations synchronized with the top agricultural seasons (notably weeding and harvesting) and labor migration to rural agro-industrial or mining complexes. Urban-rural movement is characterized through irregular “repatriation” no longer solely of unemployed individuals however also of criminals and the incredibly everlasting return migration of both retirees and unsuccessful city migrants (Gould, Ouncho, & Willian, 1993).

2.4 Impact of Migration on Destination and Original Place

Migration insurance policies of both origins and destination nations can affect cities in positive and negative ways. Almost all the world’s population over the subsequent few years will take area in a city center in low- and middle-income

nations; the place poverty reduction is narrow down, and massive deficits in the provision of essential services remain. A substantial population increase in cities poses a remarkable deal of stress on infrastructure, the surroundings, and the social material of the town. It is a lot of problem about the step of urbanization and the ability of countrywide and neighborhood governments amongst low-income countries to cope with its consequences. Policymakers in these nations aim to think about rural-urban migration as the primary contributor to overcrowding, congestion, increasing exposure to environmental risks, and shortfalls in necessary infrastructure and services.

2.4.1 Advantages on the Destination Place

There is a couple of benefit to the destination place of migrants such as getting cheap labor, skills labor, tasting cultural diversity and social benefits.

High in Productivity: The welfare gain for the destination country is because immigration increases the supply of labor, which increases employment, production, and thus GDP. Immigration has also found to increase the productivity of the receiving economies countries through the contribution of migrants to innovation. Another way in which immigration increases productivity is that immigrants free up the local workforce to move to higher productivity occupations (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Cultural Diversity: Immigrants are diverse themselves already, and that brings to many places. Diversity provides space to people dialogue and learns with each other. It brings a variety of our way of life. Diversity helps people realizing the value of humanity and its rights in common (UNDP, 2009).

Skilled Labor: Some immigrants are bringing high quality of skills into their destination that contributes to the high quality of products, knowledge, and well-being to the local (eschoolToday, 2019).

Social Benefits: There is a growth of ethnic trade and areas related with ethnic food outlets and ordinary dress. The introduction of a multi-ethnic society will increase understanding of different cultures (eschoolToday, 2019).

2.4.2 Disadvantages on Destination Place

There are some facts that migrants contributing disadvantages to destination places such as losing jobs for local, increase discrimination, public pressure, breakdown of local culture and tradition, disease, and economic cost.

Job Loss: The significant channels for adverse financial effects for the destination nations are extended job competition that allegedly brings down the wages for the locals, the increased financial burden for caring for an increasing population of immigrants, and regularly lose jobs to incoming workers (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Social/Civil Pressure: The immigration can emerge as a financial burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, a heavy-duty on public services, social tension, and high criminality. Incoming migrants need to be built-in into the labor force, which intensifies the opposition for existing jobs. Especially in times of financial downturn, the common public and the policymakers tend to turn out to be greater concerned about the possible adverse effect of immigration on natives' opportunities (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Challenge of Integration: The challenge of integration is most prominent in city areas. Most internal as nicely as worldwide migrants cease up in the cities of growing countries because of employment opportunities, with many working in the natural part of business, transport, crafts, and services. Most of the population in the destination region is from some other area, and sometimes the motion is pushed by using the falling residing standards and vulnerable support services in the supply community. If the extra supply of labor mixed with the reduced capability of the local authorities to control immigration, the result is commonly extended disparities and growth of slum areas in the cities (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Education: Movement moreover influences the tens of millions of children cleared out at the back of with one parent or different family individuals. They may additionally benefit from soundness and settlements; however, their education, intellectual advancement, and well-being often endure (UNESCO, 2018).

Economic Costs: Increased numbers of people add to the pressure on resources, such as health services and education. Despite the advantages of immigration, the public and the policymakers at the destination country generally consider that immigration can emerge as a financial burden, as immigration is feared

to lead to loss of jobs, heavy-duty on public services, social tension, and widespread criminality (UNDP, 2009).

2.4.3 Advantages on Original Place

Better job prospects for locals: When early life leave, there is less stress for jobs, and people are extra probably to discover something to do (eschoolToday, 2019).

Remittances & Higher quality of life: Remittances minimize the depth and severity of poverty. Remittances have found to have an earnings stabilizing impact at both the macroeconomic level and at the family level. Remittances have tended to increase in times of financial downturns, economic crises, and natural disasters because migrants residing abroad send more significant cash to assist their families returned home. Remittances had observed to assist households in decreasing the consequences of financial shocks on family welfare. Remittance-receiving households used their money reserves and therefore avoided having to sell their farm animals to cope with drought. A large section of remittances saved for unexpected occasions, and the migrant hence serves as an insurer for the entire household (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Knowledge and skills flow: Access to statistics through the diaspora and the competencies learned through returning migrants can enhance technology, administration, and institutions in the sending place and decrease the fixed fee and expertise needs for placing up a worldwide business. Emigrants can also also be an essential provider of overseas investment, as the information of their domestic country institutions. Furthermore, migration has found to maximize health understanding in addition to the direct impact on wealth, which has led to decrease rates of baby mortality. Visiting and returning migrants might also additionally deliver back health-improving practices such as drinking safe water and higher sanitation (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Social Benefit: The diaspora also contributes through philanthropic remittances and the improvement of their former communities via a place of birth associations and corporate financing of improvement initiatives such as schools, health facilities, and community infrastructure. Migration contributes to human capital formation. There is a developing body of proof suggesting that the profits from

remittances disproportionately spent on education and health rather than daily consumption (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Economic Benefits: Returning migrants carry new competencies to the origin, and many migrants ship remittances domestic, and a lot of this money reinvested, such as new buildings and services. There is less stress on resources in origin, such as necessary materials such as meals and healthcare (Black, 2003).

2.4.4 Disadvantages on Original Place

Loss of skilled labor: High-skilled emigration or the so-called “brain drain” can imply a loss of public assets invested in their education, can minimize the sending country’s productive capacity and can irritate the commercial enterprise environment, particularly in small economies. The emigration of the incredibly professional can be specifically essential in the education and health sectors in small states that face extreme shortages of health workers. Moreover, the departure of doctors can also impact in underemployment of nurses and other auxiliary staff (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

Population and Markets: Businesses do better with higher markets and more significant buyers. A developing and healthy community frequently supplies the needed market for financial increase and development. When the early life leave, the population stalls and demand for some goods and offerings fall (eschoolToday, 2019).

Social/ Family: Migration as such would possibly also present a risk to family health. Increased mobility of employees has also contributed to a speedy spread of communicable diseases. Sexually transmitted infections are also higher probably to spread amongst migrants themselves as well as their everlasting companions living in the sending communities. Moving to some other country and being separated from one’s on the spot household takes place at a sizeable emotional cost. Temporary round migration increases the threat for household breakdown, fragmentation of social networks and psychosocial stress. The psychological effect is not merely constrained migrants themselves, however also to the household left behind. Especially in poorer households where the entire house can’t manage to pay for to emigrate together, they migrate one member at a time, ensuing in eroded family structures and relationships. Separation from the parents also has long-term consequences in all factors of the children’s lives (Ratha, Mohapatra , & Scheja, 2011).

The migration does imply not only the motion of people but also the movement of cultures. The destination country requires the migrants to have interaction with the new society while maintaining the tradition of the starting place country alive creates a friendly environment for the multicultural identification to form.

2.5 Migrants as Resourceful Partners

Migrants make substantial and crucial contributions to the economic, social, and cultural improvement of their host nations and of their communities returned home. These contributions go unrecognized or, at best, are measured only in terms of the remittances they control to send back home.

(a) Migrants as builders of resilience: Migrants also play an essential position in constructing the strength of home and host communities through the trade of resources and support. They and their networks can contribute to managing threats for the community at large. Migrants are regularly overrepresented in the healthy, productive age groups and supply different competencies that can assist disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, mainly in getting older societies (IOM, 2015).

(b) Migrants as agents of local development: Migrants play a central position in forging the links between cities of starting place and of destination and in mainstreaming migration into regional development planning. City-to-city links regularly created or maintained due to the presence of massive migrant populations. Migrant and diaspora communities can play an essential position in assisting local decentralized development partnerships between cities and in facilitating or undertaking some of the associated things to do, such as the provision of knowledge and information on the communities of origin (IOM, 2015).

(c) Migrants as city-makers: Migrants can assist enhance the area of cities in the international economic and political hierarchy. They can do such a utilizing promotion, historical, cultural, spiritual, and socioeconomic property of a town if advantages exist to allow them to do so (IOM, 2015).

As reflected in the Declaration adopted at the UN High-level Dialogue-HLD on International Migration and Development in New York in 2013, migrants need to be at the core of countrywide and international migration and improvement agendas. It has been a critical message of worldwide debates on migration because the UNDP

Human Development Report 2009 committed to human mobility and development. By analyzing how movement impacts the well-being, the WMR 2013 drew interest in the social construction of migrants and its magnitude in policy debate. Within the context of sustainable development, as identified at the Rio+20 conference in 2012 and other primary summits, which includes the 2013 UN-HLD on International Migration and Development, seven financial growths must be pursued equitably amongst all population groups. Sustained and inclusive economic growth is the aim most cities have striven to obtain realistic and modern solutions. Furthermore, for a growing wide variety of cities, immigration insurance policies and packages are critical to their city improvement planning and management. UNESCO and UN-HABITAT have undertaken joint research on the importance of migration for the growth of city areas and how to beautify the inclusiveness of worldwide migrants in cities (IOM, 2015).

2.6 Review on the Previous Studies

Aung Kyaw Thu (2013) studied the socio-economic status of interior migrants in Hlaingtharyar, Yangon, Myanmar. The cluster sampling method used, and 200 migrants of 18 years and over have chosen in 5 wards for study. The study reported that migration, social-economic characteristics, and internal migration led to an overpopulation of city centers, slowing down the tempo of development of rural areas, and encountering issues such as rising living costs, shortage of job chance and negative impacts on health status.

Aye Thida Khaing (2016) studied the employment security and living situation of migrant women in Hlaingtharyar, Yangon, Myanmar. The descriptive approach is used in this study by a mixture of qualitative and quantitative techniques. A sample of 200 working migrant women, aged between 20 - 45 years have chosen for a survey with a stratified random sampling method in 9 villages in Hlaingtharyar. The result of the study indicated that some employees did not obtain an appropriate salary, ask to work over a working hour, no paid leave (annual leave, casual leave, maternity leave), and no severance payment of termination. Most of the migrant women are lack of knowledge about employees' rights and disciplinary measurement in the workplace. As consequences, challenging to stand for living and other disputes between labors and employers. So, there is a needed Migrant Registration System to

enhance in national and to enforce that system, to cope with efficiently, and to assist migrants' problems.

CHAPTER III

INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN MYANMAR

3.1. Socio-Economic Condition in Myanmar

Myanmar's economy grew at 6.8 percent in 2017/2018, driven via robust overall performance in domestic exchange and telecommunications however offset by way of slowing growth in manufacturing, building and transport sectors. According to the data of The World Bank Myanmar, 2019, the actual GDP growth is projected to average to 6.2% in 2018/19.

However, one-third of the population nonetheless lives under the countrywide poverty line, and there are many near-poor who are susceptible to falling into poverty following shocks. There is a clear divide between urban and rural populations, where poverty is concentrated. Increased get entry to strength will transform lives and economies in Myanmar. The country-wide electrification rate is 31%, but there is sizeable variation; Yangon has an electrification charge of nearly 80%, whilst the provincial common is as low as 16% (The World Bank in Myanmar, 2019).

Myanmar's Human Development Index fee for 2018 is 0.584 which put the country in the medium human improvement category positioning it at a hundred forty-five out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2018, Myanmar's Human Development Index value extended from 0.349 to 0.584, an enlarge of 67.2 percent. Between 1990 and 2018, Myanmar's life expectancy at birth extended by 10.0 years, suggest years of education improved via 2.5 years, and anticipated years of education improved via 4.2 years. Myanmar's GNI per capita extended via about 689.1 percent between 1990 and 2018 (UNDP Myanmar, 2019).

3.2. Poverty and Migration in Myanmar

Migration has improved substantially in the latest years, particularly in view that the starting of Myanmar's financial transition in 2011. Migrants are usually young, predominantly male, and higher-skilled than their peers. They tend to migrate to discover jobs in urban areas, particularly Yangon and Mandalay, where they commonly locate work on the casual labor market: jobs in construction, restaurants, and tea shops. A minority experience higher formal employment in garment factories. Migrants attain access to these jobs, notably via social networks in their villages,

instead than paid brokers. Migration patterns throughout both regions have some critical similarities.

According to the Asia Development Bank report 2015, 32 percent of people of Myanmar living in lower national poverty line (ADB, 2015). As per the World Bank in Myanmar 2019 report, the poverty line in 2017 used to be 1,590 kyats per person equal per day. Those with consumption degrees at or beneath 1,590 kyats per day viewed as deficient. Estimations from the 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey - MLCS exhibits that 24.8 percent of the populace is poor. It means about one in 4 people in Myanmar is poor.

The find out additionally reveals that poverty in Myanmar has a strong geographic dimension; generally, it indicated between urban and rural areas. The poor rate headcount is 2.7 times higher in rural areas (thirty percent) than in urban areas. The quantity of poor people is 6.7 times greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Poverty rates vary substantially through state/region: poverty is the most general in Chin State, the place nearly six out of ten people are poor, and in Rakhine State, the where about 4 out of ten are poor. At the different give up of the spectrum, Tanintharyi, Mandalay, and Yangon Regions have the lowest poverty rates, in all cases, between thirteen and 14 percent (The World Bank in Myanmar, 2019).

The World Bank Report indicates the small fee break up between 2005 and 2017 while the share of the population residing beneath the countrywide poverty line split from 48.2 percent in 2005, 24.8 portions in 2017. Poor households are more significant possibilities to have ahead with little or no education. Families that own land or have diverse from agricultural work have higher welfare (The World Bank in Myanmar, 2019).

Above all are provide the explanatory that points out poverty and its geographic dimension. And, this may want to make as an assumption that these would be the primary component for migration that people are transferring to the place earnings chance has existed. The report additionally says that the reduction in poverty seen in both rural and urban areas. However, it has been quicker in urban areas. However, there is a significant overall performance on poverty reduction; vulnerability to poverty stays an issue.

Land and natural resources disputes are one of the fundamental issues that make contributions to the growth rate of migration. The majority of the rural

population in Myanmar established on farm-based incomes, which are low and seasonal. Thus, home mobility within Myanmar for labor functions is very excessive.

Targeted interventions are needed to promote more significant inclusive growth and to make sure that all people can benefit from the financial progress Myanmar is experiencing. Myanmar is wanted to proceed to improve its analytical ability and efforts at producing high-quality records too.

3.3. Urbanization and Internal Migration Flow in Myanmar

Myanmar's developing urbanization is probable to create a funding chance. However, it may additionally lead to further environmental degradation and inequity if no longer sustainably managed. 29% of the population presently lives in city areas. In the last four years, Myanmar's economy has seen a moderate shift away from agriculture toward enterprise and services. It can also mark the starting of a structural transformation away from a rural, agricultural financial system towards a more excellent urban, industrial, and service-based economy. Urbanization and job creation in city areas can have a massive effect on labor and mobility patterns, particularly for the landless and land-poor people that account for an enormous phase of the rural workforce. Migration flows can additionally have long-term social and economic consequences in rural areas as individuals of the labor force, mainly young people, move into cities and towns. It entails primary public policy alternatives round areas such as spatial development, urbanization, service delivery, and poverty reduction. The authorities will need records on predicted migrant flows to make the right policy selections and to design for and supply offerings to people arriving from rural areas into city settings (ILO Myanmar, 2015).

Within this evolving context, perception of the motivations, patterns, and dynamics of contemporary migration practices is essential to help balanced and inclusive development in Myanmar with the aid of assisting secure and knowledgeable migration. The supreme goal of this learn about is to acquire how migrant people make a contribution challenging and opportunity to their destination. It seeks to recognize how migration decisions take place, the key barriers and risks faced via migrants, and the person and family techniques that evolve to manipulate them. The analytical framework prepared around four key questions: who migrates, why people select to relocate, what their migration strategies are, and what the results

of migration are on the households and communities left behind (ILO Myanmar, 2015).

Internal labour migration in Myanmar has been steadily increasing with large numbers of people migrating each year for work. In the 2014 census, the internal migrant population was 9,391,126 but it did not indicate when they migrated.

Table (3.1) Internal migration flow to destination from place of origin of states and regions

Sr. No	State/ Region of Origin	Total of respondents migration	State/ region of destination			
			Most common destination	Second-most common destination	Third-most common destination	Fourth-most common destination
1.	Ayeyarwady	1179	Yangon (49%, 577)	Ayeyarwady (20%, 233)	Mon (16%, 191)	Tanintharyi (7%, 77)
2.	Bago	1246	Bago (25%, 311)	Yangon (21%, 265)	Tanintharyi (18%, 229)	Mon (14%, 179)
3.	Chin	182	Chin (80%, 145)	Kachin (9%, 17)	Sagaing (5%, 10)	Magway (2%, 4)
4.	Kachin	245	Kachin (90%, 221)	Shan (2%, 4)	Yangon (1%, 3)	Mandalay (1%, 3)
5.	Kayah	444	Kayah (55%, 245)	Shan (24%, 107)	Yangon (6%, 28)	Bago (2%, 9)
6.	Kayin	90	Kayin (63%, 57)	Yangon (16%, 14)	Mon (12%, 11)	Bago (4%, 4)
7.	Magway	891	Yangon (18%, 161)	Chin (17%, 153)	Shan (17%, 148)	Magway (15%, 135)
8.	Mandalay	778	Mandalay (35%, 269)	Shan (25%, 196)	Sagaing (7%, 56)	Kachin (7%, 55)
9.	Mon	246	Mon (55%, 135)	Kayin (31%, 76)	Tanintharyi (7%, 17)	Yangon (6%, 15)
10.	Naypyitaw	57	Shan (30%, 17)	Tanintharyi (19%, 11)	Kayah (16%, 9)	Yangon (9%, 5)
11.	Rakhine	543	Rakhine (53%, 289)	Yangon (34%, 187)	Kachin (6%, 31)	Tanintharyi (2%, 10)
12.	Sagain	633	Sagaing (52%, 327)	Kachin (18%, 117)	Chin (5%, 34)	Shan (5%, 33)

Source: Internal Labour Migration Survey, ILO-Yangon, 2015.

According to Table 3.1, Yangon Region was the most popular destination of internal migration flow to Yangon. Ayeyarwady Region is top source of internal migration to Yangon. As the second most popular destination from three Regions such as from Rakhine (34 percent), from Bago (21 percent), from Magway (18 percent) are migrated to Yangon.

3.4 Internal Migrants in Myanmar

Due to the many new overseas investments and tendencies given that the transition started in 2010, the Yangon has to turn out to be a city of hope and expectations for poor rural populations. The technology and skills for new jobs are inadequate to accommodate the many migrants who now come from rural areas and struggling to discover employment and occupation security. Besides, property values have skyrocketed, and the provision of cheap housing and space is insufficient to meet the new needs of internal migration. Consequently, many novices stay below dire conditions as tenants in small hostels for as casual settle on the fringes of the city the place they have no lawful get entry to services and documentation. Migration and urbanization in Yangon are one of pressured authorities' removal, particularly from the city center, as additionally evident in different Southeast Asian countries. It has furthermore led to non-stop city expansion, with the opening of a growing quantity of townships backyard the city center both politics and population pressures knowledgeable these pressured removals. There is no doubt that the fast population increase of Yangon is checking out the coping ability of the authorities to deal with service provision, infrastructure, and housing.

Many pursuits and priorities are at stake, and in general, this has led to a lack of consideration for poor rural migrants and casual settlers in particular. Rural-urban migration has extended dramatically from 2010 in the location around Myanmar's most prominent business center, Yangon, the place it represents some distance higher constant movement go with the flow than global migration. The timing of this trend parallels the increase of opportunities in the city economy, most importantly in manufacturing, which employs 70% migrants from the village tracts surveyed. The propensity to migrate used to be no longer discovered to vary extensively throughout categories of households with unique, useful resource endowments and livelihood strategies e.g., laded/landless, farm/non-farm, or through gender, though families with

small landholdings show up barely extra probably to produce migrants than households with both massive landholdings or no land.

Yangon Region, placed in the center of lower Myanmar, is the smallest of all 14 Regions and States in terms of territory - but with nearly 7.4 million people, the Region has extra inhabitants than any different State or Region. The resulting average population density is 742 persons/km², nearly four times as excessive as Mandalay, Ayeyarwady Region, and Mon State, the runners-up for population density provided in Table (3.2) (Department of Population, 2015). The Yangon city, the country's former capital, is targeted for migrants. The Yangon is hub of business for an on the spot hinterland of hundreds of thousands of consumers. At present, an estimated over 20 percent of the whole GDP for Myanmar generated in the Yangon Region. Yangon Region is the highest population density and most urbanized location of Myanmar, with round 70 percent of its population residing in the Yangon city area. About 14 percent of Myanmar's population lives in the Region. The community is commonly Bamar Buddhist; however, it is characterized by broad diversity too. Buddhist and Hindu temples, Christian churches, mosques, and even a synagogue all structure section of the city's heritage and serve the extraordinary faiths represented amongst its population. People belonging to all of Myanmar's several ethnic groups, which includes Indians and Chinese, many of whom have Myanmar citizenship, can be discovered in the Region, i.e., usually in the city area.

Table (3.2) Population, area, and density for all regions and states

Region/ State	Census 1983		Census 2014		Average Annual Growth	Land Area		Population Density pers/km ²
	Population	%	Population	%		km ²	%	
1. Kachin	904,000	2.6	1,689,654	3.3	3.05	88,980	13.3	19.0
2. Kayah	168,000	0.5	286,738	0.6	2.60	11,760	1.8	24.4
3. Kayin	1,058,000	3.1	1,572,657	3.1	1.90	30,327	4.5	51.9
4. Chin	369,000	1.0	478,690	0.9	1.25	36,277	5.4	13.2
5. Sagaing	3,856,000	10.9	5,320,299	10.3	1.55	93,873	14.0	56.7
6. Tanintharyi	918,000	2.6	1,406,434	2.7	2.05	41,061	6.1	34.3
7. Bago	3,800,000	10.8	4,863,455	9.5	1.20	38,867	5.8	125.1
8. Magway	3,241,000	9.2	3,912,711	7.6	0.90	45,025	6.7	86.9
9. Mandalay	4,581,000	13.0	6,145,588	12.0	1.40	30,999	4.6	198.3
10. Mon	1,682,000	4.8	2,050,282	4.0	0.95	11,242	1.7	182.4
11. Rakhine	2,046,000	5.8	3,188,963	6.2	2.15	35,020	5.2	91.1
12. Yangon	3,974,000	11.3	7,355,075	14.3	3.00	9,917	1.5	741.7
13. Shan	3,719,000	10.5	5,815,384	11.3	2.15	155,672	23.2	37.4
14. Ayeyarwaddy	4,991,000	14.1	6,175,123	12.0	1.00	33,705	5.0	183.2
15. Nay Pyi Taw		-	1,158,367	2.3		7,069	1.1	163.9
TOTAL	35,307,000	100	51,419,420	100	1.80	669,794	100.0	76.8

Source: The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

Since 2012, Yangon's city population growth over one million, from 4.9 million in 2012 to over six million in 2017. It expected to double by 2040 by a 2.6 percent population growth rate. Migration from the rural areas contributes to 81 percent of the growth, which could be due to the politic and economic transitions that started in 2010. Since then, Yangon has increased a lot of new businesses and industries, which work as essential pull factors for rural people to migrate to the city, in addition to education and civil society activities. As per 2014 census, approximately 800,000 migrants arrived in Yangon between 2009 and 2014, and this number is growing every day. The majority of migrants are Bamar ethnic from the other part of country followed by ethnic Rakhine and ethnic Kayin from the Ayeyarwaddy Delta. The majority today live in the borders of the city, in the sub-urban areas that farmland which are limited (Department of Population , 2016).

According to the 1991 Population Changes and Fertility Survey, PCFS, it was found that 1 (one) in 10 (ten) persons in Myanmar changed the state or region of their

residence at least once between birth and the time of the PCFS. One-fifth of persons aged 50 and over had moved at least once. Lifetime migrants concentrated among a small number of migration streams. The five most massive migration streams account for 29 percent of all non-return migrants. Yangon Region is the only place to gain population as a result of lifetime migration. Concerning information on state or region of residence five years before the survey, overall, 1.5 percent of the population reported a net move during this period. The age pattern of five-year migration is typical, showing a concentration of movement among young adult ages. Gender differences in migration were remarkably small (Department of Population , 2013).

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY ANALYSIS

4.1 Survey Profile

Yangon, the Capital City of Myanmar, is situated in the southern part of Myanmar, in the neighbouring of the Irrawaddy delta region and beside of Yangon River, near the Gulf of Mottamma. Its leading commercial, manufacturing, and transportation center. Yangon is the center for trade, industry, real estate, media, entertainment, and tourism of Myanmar. The city alone represents about one-fifth of the national economy. At least 14 industrial zones play Yangon, directly employing over 150,000 workers in 4,300 factories in early 2010. (Khaing T. T., 2015) The study focuses on the Yangon Region, Kamayut township, which is home to large numbers of Myanmar rural young and is also one of the major centers of education. Kamayut Township is located in the north-central part of Yangon. The township included ten wards and had a shared border with Hlaing Township in the north, toward the west is Kyimyindaing township, the Inya Lake, Bahan township, and toward the east is Mayangon township and toward the south is Sanchaung township. One of the most prosperous areas in Yangon (a prime upmarket city). The Pyay Road, which crossing the township, is lined with many education and media-related businesses such as Myanmar Radio and Television headquarters. University of Yangon, the University of Medicine 1, the Yangon University of Economics, the University of Education and affiliated and University of Distance Education, are all located in the township. The township has twelve primary schools, two middle schools, and five high schools. The area of Kamayut Township is east to west, 0.5 miles long and 1.25 miles long, north to south.

The population density of Kamayut Township is 13,605 persons per square kilometer. 4.5 persons are living in each household in Kamayut Township. It is slightly higher than the Union average (Department of Population, 2017). In the 2019 population report of the General Administration Department, Kamayut Township indicated the number of females are ten percent granter than male.

The households and its population status of Kamayut township covered the period of 5 years from 2015 to 2019. Overall, the conventional households of Kamayut Township is increasing gradually year by year. One notable is that the

families and its population of Kyamayut Township suddenly increased by 23% in 2017, while the increasing rate of other years 2015-16,18,19 is around 1 %. Same to above, the increasing rate of population indicated the same percent to household increase rate that it is increased substantially in 2017 while other years increase rate is around 1% present. Regarding gender indication, the female rate is 10 % higher than the male rate ever from 2015 to 2019. Overall, the population of conventional households had increased from 74,897 in 2015 to 82,086 in 2019 that a 24% increase in general. Kamayut Township is one of the significant destinations for internal migrants because it is situated in the city center and accessible to many Yangon University, training centers, and availability of hostel and apartments (General Administration Department, 2019). According to annual report of the General Administration Department of Kamayut Township, GAD, it indicated that the migrants' population increased annually by about 2%, a total 6% increase in three years from 5,632 in 2017 to 5,865 in 2019.

4.2 Survey Design

This study utilized the quantitative research methods that employed a descriptive cross-sectional study design to identify the employment opportunities of internal migrants in Kamayut Township and analyze the problem and challenges they encountered in their living situation. A survey was conducted in Kamayut township from July 2019 to August 2019. The study population was working migrants who live in study township.

Table (4.1) Sample size of the study

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Ward (1)	10	24	34
Ward (2)	12	17	29
Ward (3)	9	21	30
Ward (4)	7	10	17
Ward (5)	11	12	23
Ward (6)	12	9	21
Ward (7)	8	12	20
Ward (8)	15	9	24
Ward (9)	7	13	20
Ward (10)	4	8	12
Total	95	135	230

Source: Survey Data, 2019

A sample of 230 working migrants, aged between 20 to 50 years were face to face

interview for the survey using the structured questionnaire. Respondents were interviewed at their places and their socio-demographic characteristics, employment opportunity, expenses and remittance, and living conditions were collected using the questionnaire. Data were summarized and analyzed in line with the study objectives. Secondary data were obtained from Yangon Region Government Administration Departments.

4.3 Survey Results

As questionnaire composed of 6 aspects which are migration flow, employment condition, socio-economic condition, communication & transportation to workplace, improvement after migration, problems encountered by migrants, the results are presented for each aspect. Finally results on correlation and regression analysis are presented.

4.3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

In this section, demographic characteristic of the respondents from the sample survey included gender, age, and education level and it was shown in table 4.2. Total 230 migrants from Kamayut Township participated in this survey.

Table (4.2) Characteristics of respondents

Characteristics of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
1. Age in groups		
20 to 30 years	173	72.5
31 to 40 years	41	17.8
41 to 50 years	16	7
	230	100
2. Gender		
Male	95	41.3
Female	135	58.7
	230	100
3. Education		
Able to read and write	2	0.9
Pass Primary School Education	8	3.5
Pass Middle School Education	46	20
Pass High School Education	40	17.4
Graduate	134	58.2
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents were described in

Table (4.2). Among the 230 sample respondents the age range was 20 to 50 years. The majority of the respondents (72.5%) are in the age group of 20-30 years, the rest of the respondents are in the age of between 31-40 years and 41-50 respectively (17.8% and 7%). Male proportion to female was 41.3% to 58.7% suggesting respondents are predominately female. Over half (58.2%) of the respondents are graduates. A few respondents (20% and 17.4%) completed high school education and middle school education respectively. Very few of the respondents (3.5% and 0.9%) completed primary school education and able to read and write.

4.3.2 Internal Migration Flow

Internal migration flow indicates the movement of the people from rural to urban and can roughly estimate the socio-economic condition of the regions of the origin of the migrants.

Table (4.3) Internal migration flow to Kamayut Township by origin

Regions	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Ayeyarwady region	48	21
Bago region	36	16
Rakhine state	33	14
Magwe region	31	14
Mandalay region	23	10
Tanintharyi region	14	6
Sagaing region	13	6
Yangon region	3	1
Shan state	12	5
Mon state	8	4
Kayin state	6	3
Kachin state	2	1
Kayah state	1	0
Total	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

Respondents were asked the region where they lived before they migrated to

Kamaryut township in Yangon. As shown in Table (4.3), respondents migrated from all the states and regions of Myanmar except Chin state. Among them, the most frequently described origin was Ayeyarwaddy region representing 20% and this was followed by Bago region, Rakhine state, and Magwe region while very few respondents mentioned Kayar and Kayin state as their origin state.

(a) Duration and Number of Migration within a Year

In order to know how long have the respondents been in Kamayut Township and number of migration or not migration at all within a year, findings were summarised.

Table (4.4) Duration and number of migration within a year

Duration of Migration	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
< 1 year	85	37
1-3 years	87	38
4-5 years	21	9
> 5 years		16
	230	100
Number of Migrations within a year		
1 Time	87	38
2 Times	26	11
3 Times	7	3
> 3 Times	2	1
No Migration	108	47
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

As shown in Table (4.4), about one-third of the respondents mentioned that they have been migrated to Yangon less than a year. Migrated 1-3 years ago representing 38% and 37% respectively indicating most of the respondents migrated to Yangon a few years ago. A few respondents migrated to Yangon for 4-5years and more than 5 years ago representing 9% and 16% respectively.

The number of migrations that respondents did within a year is as shown in

Table (4.4). About half of the respondents did no migration at all within a year and they stayed this township since they moved from their area. 38% and 11% of respondents mentioned that they migrated 1 time and 2 times during a year. Very few respondents migrated 3 times or more than 3 times during a year.

(b) Occupation Before and After Migration to Yangon

The finding of respondent's occupation before and after migration were presented in Table (4.5).

Table (4.5) Occupation before migration to Yangon

Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Before Migration		
Government Employees	5	2.2
Factory Workers	18	7.8
Company staffs	60	26.1
Shop Keepers	39	17
Unemployed	43	18.7
Students	65	28.3
	230	100
After Migration		
Government employee	5	2.2
Company Staff	111	48.3
Factory workers	27	11.7
Own business	20	8.7
Shop Keeper	38	16.5
Unemployed	29	12.6
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

When occupation, before they migrated to Yangon, was asked, 28.3% of the respondents described they were students, this was followed by company staff representing 26.1%. Unemployed and shop-keeper represent 18.7% and 17% respectively. Very few respondents worked as government employees and factory workers before migration as shown in Table (4.5). For the occupation after migrated to Yangon, about half of the respondents (48.3%) were company staff and this category was most described and followed by shop keepers (16.5%), factory workers (11.7%). A few of them were doing their own business (8.7%). Surprisingly, very few respondents were government employees representing (2.2%) while (12.6%) were unemployed for continuous study and looking for the job. This finding indicates most of the migrants in this study worked in private sector and run own businesses. Moreover, most of the respondents in this study were employed at private companies. Following on the respondent's answer, number of Government employee remain unchanged and number of students decreased after migration.

(c) Reasons for Migration

The respondents's answer for the reasons for migration are multiple response and finding are summerised in Table (4.6).

Table (4.6) Reasons for migration

Reasons for Migration	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
For better job	156	67.8
For further study	97	42.2
Like the urban living	37	16.1
For better life	75	32.6

Source: Survey data, 2019

Table (4.6) shows the reasons for migration. The respondents can provide more than one answer indicating answers were multiple responses. Most of them (67.8%) migrated to study areas for better job followed by the reasons for further study (42.2%) and better life (32.6%). Only 16.1% stated that they like urban living.

4.3.3 Employment Condition

During survey, opinion of the respondents on their job, objectives, duration of finding a job and source of information to get a job were accessed and results are mentioned below.

(a) Having a Job and Opinion on Objectives

Table (4.7) shows that whether the respondents' have a job or not and their opinion on what they expected for the purpose of migration and job opportunity

Table (4.7) Having a job and opinion on objectives

Having a Job for income	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	201	87.4
No	29	12.6
	230	100
Opinion on Fulfilling Objectives by Continuing as Migrant		
Yes	205	89.1
No	25	10.9
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

When respondents were asked if they have a job for income vast majority of the respondents answered “Yes” indicating migration has a positive effect on having a job as shown in Table (4.7).

When respondents were asked “do they think their objectives will be fulfilled by continued staying in the study area as a migrant”, the vast majority of the respondents replied “Yes” suggesting that they have positive attitude on their migration as shown in Table (4.7).

(b) Duration of Job Finding

In order to know the time spent to get a job, whether it's easy or difficult to get a job and source of information, the findings are presented in Table (4.8).

Table (4.8) Duration of job finding, opinion on job opportunity

Duration of Job Finding	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
1-3 months	143	62.2
3-6 months	32	13.9
6 months - 1 year	17	7.4
More than 1 year	9	3.9
Unemployment	29	12.6
	230	100
Opinion on Job Opportunity		
Easy	124	53.9
Not easy	62	27
Difficult	7	3
Not difficult	16	7
Do not know	21	9.1
	230	100
Source of Information for Job		
Newspaper/ Journal	15	6.5
Friends	140	60.9
Job agency	23	10
Website	32	13.9
Others	20	8.7
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

Table (4.8) shows the duration of the job hunting of the respondents. Most of the respondents get employed in 1 to 3 months. More than 80% of respondents get employed within 6 months. However, very few respondents (about 4%) took longer to get employed taking more than a year and 12.6% still unemployed. These findings indicate that it took considerable duration of time for getting a job.

For the opinion of job opportunity, the possibility of getting employed for respondents describes in Table (4.8). Most of the respondents (53.9%) states that getting employed is very easy and (27%) are easy for them while 3%, and 7% of the respondents mentioned that getting employed is not easy, even difficult for them

respectively. (9.1%) of respondents describes that they don't know it's easy or difficult as they are not currently employed.

Source of information for job finding are as shown in Table (4.8). Most of the respondents (60.9%) find the job through their friends. This was followed by searching through website and job agency representing 13.9% and 10.0% respectively while only 6.5% of the respondents find the job through newspaper/journal.

4.3.4 Income, Expenses and Living Condition of the Respondents

During survey, socio-economic condition of the respondents about migration was accessed and findings are mentioned as below.

(a) Monthly Income of the Respondents

In order to know income, expenditure and living situation of respondents, monthly income and expenses of respondents are accessed.

Table (4.9) Monthly income and expenditure of the respondents

Income (Kyats) per Month	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
<100,000	1	0.5
100,000-200,000	34	16.9
200,000-300,000	108	53.7
300,000-400,000	38	18.9
400,000-500,000	6	3
>500,000	14	7
	201	100
Expenditure		
Spending in Food	230	100.0
Spending in Education	72	31.3
Spending in Health	74	32.2
Spending in Others*	115	50.0

Source: Survey data, 2019

As shown in Table (4.9), the monthly income of the 201 respondents who were employed at the time they were asked the question. Among those who were employed, about half of the respondents 53.7% have 200,000-300,000 kyats per month while a few of them 16.9%, about 7% and 3% have monthly income of 100,000-200,000 kyats, >500,000, and 400,000-500,000 kyats respectively. These findings indicate that majority of the respondents earn a minimum level of income per month is above 100,000 kyats.

Respondents are asked how they spend their. As shown in Table (4.9) spending much money for food was described by all respondents while spending for education and health is stated by about one third each of respondents. Half of the respondents stated that they spend income on other reasons such as sending money to family left behind.

(b) Providing Money for Their Family and Frequency of Support

Respondents were asked whether they can support money for their family. About two-thirds of the respondents, (157) stated that they can provide monetary support for their family.

Among 230 respondents 157 provided the monetary support for the family were asked how frequently they have supported the family. More than half of the respondents, (85 respondents), stated that the remittance was done monthly. Followed by 66 respondents did it on alternate month while 6 respondents remitted yearly.

(c) Balance Between Income and Expenses

The survey showed that about half of the respondents stated that their income and expense were balanced and good condition. The rest half of the respondents were not balanced and not enough income to spend.

Among 230 respondents, 201 who employed and had a regular income were asked whether they can save the money or not. Only 40.8% of the respondents (82 respondents) state that they can save the money and the rest 59.2% of the respondents (119 respondents) cannot save the money.

(d) House Ownership and Rental Charges

The finding about how the respondents live and house rental charges are summarised in Table (4.10).

Table (4.10) House ownership and rental charges

Ownership of house	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Own House	10	4.3
Shared with relatives	29	12.6
Rented house	49	21.3
Rented Hostel	142	61.8
	230	100
House rental charges		
<10,000	1	0.4
10,000-50,000	160	72.7
50,000-100,000	47	21.5
100,000-200,000	11	5
>200,000	1	0.4
Total	191	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

As shown in Table (4.10), among 230 respondents majority, 61.8% of respondents stayed at the hostel and 21.3% of the respondents stayed at the rented houses while very few proportions of the respondents owned the house. About 83% of the respondent stayed at rented houses or hostels.

Among the 230 respondents, 191 respondents who stayed at the rented house or hostel were asked monthly rental fees they paid. Most of the respondents (72.7%) paid the monthly rental fees of 10000 kyats to 50000 kyats while 21.5% paid 50000-100000 kyats. Very few proportions of the respondents spent more than 100000 on rental fees.

(e) Number of People Living in the Same Place

Table (4.11) showed that the respondents are living with how many people where they live in the house or same place.

Table (4.11) Number of people in the house

Number of people living in the house	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
1-5	87	37.8
6-10	31	13.5
10-15	24	10.4
15-20	37	16.1
>20	51	22.2
Total	230	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2019

The number of people stayed in the same place as shown in Table (4.11). A few respondents stayed by sharing between 1-5 people while 13.5% and 10.4% of the respondents stayed a place by sharing between 6-10 persons and 10-15 persons respectively. Some respondents (16.1% and 22.2%) lived by sharing a place with 15-20 person and more than 20 persons respectively. These findings indicate that most of the respondents stayed a place sharing with considerable number of people.

(f) Living Condition of the Respondents

In order to evaluate the living condition of the respondents and spaciousness of the place they stay, size of their places were asked. About three-quarters of the respondents, (171 respondents) stated that their places were spacious. The rest of 59 respondents stated that their space is not large enough and so many people where they stay compaing with the size of hostels.

(g) Availability of Electricity and Energy for Cooking

For the purpose of knowing availability of electricity in the place where the respondents' lived, adequacy of electricity were asked. 197 respondents describes that they get good enough electirity. 32 respondents had just enough electricity and they had to use within the time frame that they were allowed. Only 1 respondents stated that not enough at all. This indicates that electricity supply for the respondents' place were sufficient and convenience for their living and studying.

Table (4.12) Energy for cooking

Energy for Cooking	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Electricity	159	96.4
Gas	2	1.2
Coal	3	1.8
Electricity + Gas	1	0.6
Total	165	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

Table (4.12) shows the energy used for cooking. Among 230 respondents, 65 respondent did not cook the food for them. Among the 165 who cooked the food for themselves most of them used electricity as the electricity supply was enough for their places. A few respondents used other energy sources such as coal, gas or combination of gas and electricity.

4.3.5 Communications, Information and Transportation

Sources of information for updated news, channels of communication with others and transportation were summarized in Table (4.13).

Table (4.13) Source of information

Source of information	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Radio	3	1.3
TV	22	9.6
Social network	102	44.3
Newspaper	29	12.6
Internet	198	86.1
Channels of Communication		
Email	27	11.7
Social network	60	26.1
Phone	214	93
Post	5	2.2
Others	2	0.9
Transport Type		
Public Transport	174	75.7
Taxi	5	2.2
Own car	2	0.9
Train	4	1.7
Walk	30	13
Bicycle	3	1.3
Other	12	5.2
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

As mentioned in Table (4.13), the source of information for job and updated news that they used. The answers to this question were multiple responses so the respondents provided more than one answer. 86.1% of respondents; get information from internet, followed by social networks, which was used by 44.3% as source of information. Newspaper and TV were used by a few respondents representing 12.6% and 9.6% respectively. Radio was rarely used as only 1.3% of the respondents used it.

Communication channels used by respondents were described in Table (4.13). Among the communication channels, telephone was most frequently used representing being used by 93% of respondents. This was followed by social networks and email, which were being used by 26.1% and 11.7% of the respondents respectively.

As shown in Table (4.13) transport type, which the respondents used. About three-quarters of the respondents (75.7%) used bus for their daily transport while 13% of respondents went to the places on foot. Only 2 respondents had own car for transportation. The remaining respondents used taxis, the trains and the bicycles and 5.2% respondents responded the others such as ferry.

4.3.6 Improvement After Migration

During survey, the respondents' improvement in income, education, and standard of living were accessed and summarized in below.

(a) Improvement in Income

The finding of improved in income were summarized in Table (4.14).

Table (4.14) Improvement in income

Improvement in Income	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Much improved	23	10.0
Fairly improved	114	49.6
A little decreased	7	3.0
Much decreased	3	1.3
No significant changes	83	36.1
Total	230	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2019

Respondents were asked if their incomes improved compared to before they migrated to this township. In comparison with their previous incomes, 49.6% of

respondents fairly improved their incomes and 10% of respondents stated that their incomes were much improved after their migration. However, 36.1% of respondents stated that their income did not change significantly. Furthermore, 3% of respondents mentioned that their income became a little decreased and 1.3% of respondents stated that there was a much decreased in their income after migration to this township as shown in Table (4.14).

(b) Improvement in Education Achieved after Migration

The finding of improved in education were summarized in Table (4.15).

Table (4.15) Improvement in education

Improvement in Education Status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Certificate, Diploma, and Other Training	27	11.7
Language (English or Japan or Chinese)	10	4.3
Post Graduate Diploma	12	5.3
Computer Training	10	4.3
Not improved	171	74.4
Total	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

As shown in Table (4.15), 74.4% of respondents are not improved in education after migration. The rest improved in education and knowledge because they attended and completed some programmes such as Post Graduate Diploma, Computer training, Language, and receive the Certificate and Diploma in various education field.

(c) Improvement in Standard of Living

The finding of improved in standard of living were summarized in Table (4.16).

Table (4.16) Standard of living improvement

Improvement-living standard	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Much improved	69	30.0
A little improved	104	45.2
A little decreased	4	1.7
Significantly decreased	1	0.4
No significant changes	52	22.6
Total	230	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2019

Improvement in living situation was evaluated and the results were shown in Table (4.16). Nearly half of the respondents (104 respondents) and 30% of the respondents (69 respondents) expressed that their living standard were a little improved and much improved respectively than where they lived before migrated because improved in income, and enough electricity. However, about 1% of the respondents stated that their living standard decreased and 22.6 % of the respondents mentioned that there were no changes as the living place are not large enough and limited on electricity.

4.3.7 Problems Encountered by Migrants

In order to know the problems encountered by respondents, the findings are described in below.

(a) Discrimination in Work and the Place they Stayed

The finding of discrimination in work and the place they stayed were presented in Table (4.17).

Table (4.17) Discrimination in work and township they stayed

Discrimination in work	Numbers of Respondents	Percent (%)
Yes	45	19.6
No	133	57.8
Do not know	52	22.6
	230	100
Discrimination in the township they stayed		
Yes	34	14.8
No	170	73.9
Do not know	26	11.3
	230	100

Source: Survey data, 2019

If there is discrimination in work, it is hard to maintain job security and stability. The respondents were asked whether there is discrimination in work or not. As mentioned in Table (4.17), more than half of the respondents, (133 respondents)

stated that there was no discrimination for them in work while 19.6% of the respondents, (45 respondents) mentioned that discrimination existed in their work for different accent. The rest 22.6% of the respondents, (52 respondents) did not aware.

Respondents were asked if there is discrimination as a migrant in the township they stayed. 14.8% of the respondents, (34 respondents), experienced discrimination at this township for staying as temporary. Fortunately, 73.9% of respondents, (170 respondents) did not face discrimination in their wards. Another 11.3% of the respondents, (26 respondents) did not aware if there was harassment in their places.

(b) Challenges for Staying

The question of challenges of the respondents was multiple response. The respondents could provide more than one answer. The most frequently stated problems is increased in living costs and increase in population around their places. Difficulty in transportation and increase in house rental charges were mentioned that they faced.

(c) Convenience in Current Location

Respondents were asked about current location is convenience or not. 198 respondents stated that the current location is comfortable for them. The rest 32 respondents mentioned that they are not convenience in current place for the reason of house rental charges and much people in their places, wards, and hostels.

(d) Inconvenience in Current Location

Among 230 respondents, 32 of them encountered inconvenient living in current location. Causes of inconvenience included not sufficient water supply, not sufficient electricity, difficult in transportation, lack of fresh air and no cleanliness. Among them difficult in transportation, lack of fresh air and no cleanliness were most frequently and equally described.

In conclusion, expectation to get better job opportunity is the most important purpose of the migrants. Among youth, education is the main reason to migrate and the more educated, the more likely to move. Though, it is found that most of them couldn't continue in studying as they struggle for themselves and have to support the families left behind. Above half of respondents stated that increased income after migration. However, a lot of their net income spend living costs.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

This study finds out the respondents increased in income, can support their family to some extent, and higher in standard of living. Troubles encountered by migrants are increasing the living costs, growing in population, inconvenience in residing place such as not getting clean air, vulnerable in cleanliness and challenging in transportation. Rural-urban migration leads to overpopulation of the urban centers thus encouraging and raising the rate of crime in society. Rural-urban migration also slows down the pace of development of the rural areas. Migration is too limited a phenomenon to counter general demographic trends, although demographic effects of migration are often magnified at local level.

According to the survey results it was found that majority of respondents are migrated from Ayeyarwaddy region, follow by Bago region, Rakhine and Magwe region. Most of them are age between 20-30, most are graduate level education and come for better job opportunities. The most common sources of information to find their jobs are their friends or other migrants from same origin. Most of migrants have similar reasons for migration. They come to industrial city for better job opportunities. Main benefits of their expectation for migrations are increased income, further study, to get better life, and some migrants like urban living situation.

In this study, 28.3% of the respondents and 26.1% of respondents described as students and company staff respectively before they migrated to Yangon. And the remaining were unemployed (18.7%), shop-keeper (17%) and very few respondents worked as a government employee and factory workers before migration. Most of them (67.8%) migrated to study areas for better job is the main reason for migration.

After staying in the study area, 87.4% of the respondents have a job. Nearly half of the respondents (48.3%) were company staffs. And shop keepers were 16.5%, factory workers were 11.7% and unemployed were 12.6% respectively. More than 80% of respondents get employed within 6 months and most of the respondents get employed to 3 months. Moreover, 60.9% of the respondents stated that getting employed is easy for them while 27% and 3% of the respondents stated that getting employed is not that easy and even difficult for them respectively. Most of the

respondents (60.9%) searched the job through their friends. Based on these findings job opportunity for these internal migrants was fair.

At the time of data collection, 201 respondents had the monthly income and 29 respondents were unemployed. Among those who were employed, about half of the respondents 47% had 200,000-300,000 kyats per month, only 6% and 2.6% had >500000 and 400000-500000 kyats respectively. Based on these findings minimum income of about half of the respondents was 200000 kyats. Fortunately, more than half of the respondents did not experience discrimination in work. However, about 20% of the respondents described that discrimination existed in their work and 15.7% considered that there was a little discrimination in their work.

Regarding spending income, 67.8% of total respondents described as they spent money on food while spending on education and health is stated by about one third each of respondents. And also, half of the respondents spent income on other reasons such as sending money to family left behind. About two-thirds of the respondents (68.3%) provided money support for their families. Moreover, about half of the respondents described that their income and expense were balanced. In this study, 201 respondents who employed and had a regular income were asked if they can save the money. Among 201 respondents, only 40.8% of the respondents stated that they can save the money and the rest two-third of the respondents cannot save the money.

In this study, majority 61.8% of respondents stayed at the hostel and 21.3% of the respondents stayed at the rented houses and so about 83% of the respondent stayed at rented house or hostel and so most of the respondents (72.7%) paid the monthly rental fees of 10,000 kyats to 50,000 kyats while 21.5% paid 50,000-100,000 kyats.

For the number of people stayed in the same place in this study, a few respondents stayed a place where 1-5 peoples shared while 13.5% and 10.4% of the respondents shared a place with 6-10 persons and 10-15 person respectively. Furthermore, some respondents (16.1% and 22.2%) shared a place with 15-20 persons and more than 20 persons respectively consequently, this living situation should be improved. Electricity in their place was adequate for 85.7% of the respondents followed by 13.9% of the respondents had just enough electricity.

In this study, the majority of respondents 86.1% used internet followed by social networks, which was used by 44.3% as source of information. Newspaper and TV were used by a few respondents representing 12.6% and 9.6% respectively.

Among the communication channels, telephone was most frequently used representing being used by 93% of respondents and this was followed by 26.1% of the respondent used social networks and 11.7% of the respondent used email. In this study, 3.5% of the respondents experienced discrimination at this township. Moreover, 11.3% of respondents mentioned that they encountered a little discrimination. Fortunately, 73.9% of respondents did not face discrimination in their township. There is a need to improve the living condition as the migrants should be free from discrimination.

Respondents were asked if their incomes improved compared to before they migrated to this township. In comparison with their previous incomes, 49.6% of respondents fairly improved their incomes and 10% respondents much improved their incomes after their migration. However, 36.1% respondents stated that their income did not change significantly. Nearly half of the respondents and 30% of the respondents expressed that their social life was a little improved and much improved respectively. And 22.6 % of the respondents mentioned that there were no changes in their social life.

Regarding problems encountered by migrants, about 50% of the respondents frequently stated problems were increased in living costs and an increase in population. They described the problems as difficult in transportation (14.3%) and increase in house rent (10.4%). Majority of the respondent stated living situation was convenient for them. However, 32 of 203 respondents encountered inconvenient living situation and the most frequent causes of inconvenient living situations were difficult in transportation, lack of fresh air and no cleanliness and equally stated as 28.1%. These findings indicate that their income and social life were somehow improved despite there were some problems challenges for them.

5.2 Recommendations

Migration is an essential component of economic development. Internal migration leads to overpopulation of the city centers, encountering problems such as facing by internal migrants in Kamayut Township on rising living cost, increasing population, not getting fresh air, and less cleanliness. As internal migration results on Kamayut Township and monetary improvement, coverage makers have to pay attention policy development on inside migration administration system, evaluation

symptoms for employment protection and living conditions of migrants for improving lifestyles in urban.

Unless accurate facts of migrants the development of employment safety and residing situation of migrants could not be applied effectively. The survey result shows that there are increased in migrant population in the Kamayut Township. Migration is a livelihood approach for migration-related households in order to maximize their incomes and minimize risks. Thus, any improvement insurance policies aiming at rural development have a direct or in-direct effect on migration developments and patterns. Seasonality, terrible overall performance and profitability of agriculture sector and slow growth of non-agriculture sectors in rural areas is every other essential cause forcing people to migrate someplace else in search of livelihood opportunities. Thus, development insurance policies focusing on agriculture and non-agriculture region growth also have a direct impact on the inside migration. Migration, in turn, impacts the implementation of land, agriculture and non-agriculture region policy implementation. Therefore, it is important to analyze and mainstream migration and its impact in development policies and respective implementation.

Regarding the labor market, migration is a symptom of imbalances in sending communities, such as high costs of employment and underemployment amongst low-skilled workers, and unmet demand for schooling and acquisition of skills. It is increasingly more universal that migration can help decrease poverty and contribute to economic boom in the migrants' location or community origin. This study observed that as income and occupational status are related with monetary satisfaction, it ought to be created city job possibilities in line with rural job creations.

Migration is one the challenging issues for the socio economic development. The sustainable development is largely based on the human resources. If a place has no human resources, it is difficult to implement to develop. Migrants moved to other places for economic purposes. Less in job opportunities and not able to access for further study in education are the main reasons for migration and if more job opportunities can be, the migration can be controlled definitely. To control the migration rate in respective regions, the local community should try to consider what the potential for the economic development of this region is and how to promote it, and what the strength and opportunities of this region are, etc. These will create socio economic development of this region and will control the migration to some extent.

Furthermore, the government and local authorities should collaborate for trying to promote and to upgrade the living standard, which will also promote the socioeconomic development of this region inevitably. Currently, it is necessary to consider the migration issue as urgent.

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APPENDIX

Survey Questionnaire for Benefits on Employment Opportunities

General Information

Ward

Age

Male/Female

1 Education

- (a) Can read and write
- (b) Primary
- (c) Passed Secondary-School
- (d) Passed High School
- (e) Bachelor Degree

2 Where do you live before transfer to this township?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Magwe Region | (h) Kayah State |
| (b) Sagaing Region | (i) Kayin State |
| (c) Bago Region | (j) Chin State |
| (d) Mandalay Region | (k) Mon State |
| (e) Tanintharyi Region | (l) Rakhine State |
| (f) Delta Region | (m) Shan State |
| (g) Kachin State | |

3 Number of Migrations within a Year

- (a) 1 time
- (b) 2 time
- (c) 3 time
- (d) above 3 times
- (e) No Migration

4 What is your occupation before transfer to this township?

- (a) Government Employees
- (b) Factory Workers
- (c) Company Staff

- (d) Shop Keeper
 - (e) Unemployed
 - (f) Student
- 5 How long did you stay in this township?
- (a) Below 1 year
 - (b) 1-3 years
 - (c) 3-5 years
 - (d) Above 5 years
- 6 Expectation for transferring this township
- (a) For better job
 - (b) For further study
 - (c) Like the urban living
 - (d) For better life
- 7 Do you think your expectation will fulfill by living in this township?
- (a) Yes, I think so.
 - (b) No, I don't think so.

Occupation and Income

- 8 Are you currently working to earn?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
- 9 Current Occupation
- (a) Government employee
 - (b) Company staff
 - (c) Factory worker
 - (d) Own Business
 - (e) Shop Keeper
 - (f) Unemployed
- 10 How long does it take to get a current job?
- (a) Between 1-3 month
 - (b) Between 3-6 month
 - (c) Between 6-12 month
 - (d) Above 1 year
 - (e) Unemployed

- 11 Opinion on Available to get the job
- (a) Easy
 - (b) Not Easy
 - (c) Difficult
 - (d) Not Difficult
 - (e) Do not know
- 12 How do you look for the job vacancy?
- (a) Newspaper/ Journal
 - (b) Friends
 - (c) Job Agency
 - (d) Website
 - (e) Others
- 13 Current income from job
- (a) Below 100,000
 - (b) Between 100,000 to 200,000
 - (c) Between 200,000 to 300,000
 - (d) Between 300,000 to 400,000
 - (e) Between 400,000 to 500,000
 - (f) Above 500,000
- 14 Is there discrimination in current job?
- (a) Yes
 - (c) No
 - (c) Don't know

Expenditure and Remittance

- 15 How do you spend your income?
- (a) For Food
 - (b) For Education
 - (c) For Health
 - (d) Others.....
- 16 Can you support your family?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No

- 17 If you can support,
- (a) Monthly support
 - (b) Alternate month
 - (c) Yearly
- 18 Do you think you get enough income for your living costs?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
- 19 Can you save your income?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Not Working
- 20 Current type of housing
- (a) living in own house
 - (b) Shared with relatives
 - (c) Living in a rented house
 - (d) Living in a rented hostel
- 21 Cost of renting apartment or hostel per month
- (a) below 10,000 MMK
 - (b) 10,000-50,000 MMK
 - (c) 50,000-100,000 MMK
 - (d) 100,000- 200,000 MMK
 - (e) above 200,000 MMK

Living Situation

- 22 How many people you are living with?
- (a) 1- 5 people
 - (b) 6- 10 people
 - (c) 10- 15 people
 - (d) 15- 20 people
 - (e) Above 20
- 23 Do you have a share sufficient space in current living?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No

- 24 Adequacy of Electricity
- (a) Yes
 - (b) just enough
 - (c) Not enough
- 25 What kind of fuel you are using for cooking?
- (a) Electricity
 - (b) Gas
 - (c) Coal
 - (d) Electricity + Gas
 - (e) Not Cooking

Social and communication

- 26 Where do you get the primary source of information?
- (a) Radio
 - (b) TV
 - (c) Social Network
 - (d) Newspaper
 - (e) Internet
- 27 What is the main method you are using for communication?
- (a) email
 - (b) Social network
 - (c) Telephone
 - (d) Post
 - (e) Other
- 28 What the type transportation you are using in commuting?
- (a) Public Transport
 - (b) Taxi
 - (c) Own Car
 - (d) Train
 - (e) Walk
 - (f) Bicycle
 - (g) Other

- 29 Do you facing marginalized by the existing resident?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Don't know

The signification changes

- 30 Do you have progress of your business and income in compare to before migrant?
- (a) Much improved
 - (b) Fairly improved
 - (c) A little decreased
 - (d) Much decreased
 - (e) No significant change
- 31 The progressive of education after migrant
- (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d)
- 32 The progressive on living standard after migrant-
- (a) Much improved
 - (b) A Little improved
 - (c) A little decreased
 - (d) Significantly decreased
 - (e) No significant change

Challenges

- 3 What are challenging you in term of living in this township?
- (a) Increase of housing rental cost
 - (b) Increase of living cost
 - (c) Density of living
 - (d) Difficulty on transportation
 - (e) Other.....
- 34 Do you comfortable with current living situation?
- (a) Yes (if yes, please skip the following question)
 - (b) No

35 What the challenging living in here is-

- (a) No sufficient water supply
- (b) Not sufficient electricity
- (c) Difficulty of transportation
- (d) Lack of fresh air
- (e) No cleanliness

36 The main challenges as of the migrants:

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....
- (d).....
- (e).....

37 What are your opinion on living in Yangon mega city?

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